

WATCHMAN & JOURNAL.

R. F. WALTON, JR., EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1845.

WHIG NOMINATIONS FOR 1845. ELECTION SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM SLADE.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
HORACE EATON.

FOR TREASURER.
JOHN SPALDING.

FOR SENATORS.—BENNINGTON CO.
BLACKMAN E. BROWNELL.
ASAHEL HURD.

FOR SENATORS.—WINDSOR CO.
JAMES BARRETT,
JUSTIN MORGAN,
THOMAS T. BARRETT,
BENJAMIN BILLINGS.

FOR SENATORS.—WASHINGTON CO.
WILLIAM W. WELLS,
GEORGE W. COLLAMER.

FOR SENATORS.—ORANGE CO.
ABEL UNDERWOOD,
CARLOS CARPENTER,
DARIUS PRIDE.

FOR SENATORS.—CALEDONIA CO.
WELCOME BEMISS,
WILLIAM SIAS.

FOR SENATOR.—ORLEANS CO.
ENOCH B. SIMONDS.

FOR SENATOR.—ESSEX CO.
JONAH BROOKS JR.

FOR SENATOR.—LAMOILLE CO.
CORNELIUS LYNDE.

THE PATRIOT AND THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Although the "city editor" has returned and relieved us of our duties, still, as we are to political controversy, we (i. e. the "country editor") are willing to retain the editorial pen long enough to effect, if possible, an understanding with the Patriot in reference to any thing we have written since the Watchman has been under our charge. Our present private capacity shall not shield us from the responsibility of any statements we have made, or of any positions we have taken.

Two weeks since we asked the Patriot, whose professional friendship for the wool-grower knows no bounds, to inform us what would be the probable duty upon wool, when Treasurer Walker completes his arrangements, and the Tariff is reduced to a revenue standard. In the plenitude of its wisdom, the Patriot does not see fit to answer the question. The insufficiency of the protection such a Tariff would afford, is too glaring to be exhibited to the world. To preserve appearances, however, it parades in large capitals the imposing title "Questions answered," and then endeavors to divert our attention from the simple point of inquiry, by bravely launching out into a furious onslaught upon the Tariff of '42. Very well; we will not press the matter, but content ourselves with meeting the Patriot upon its own ground, and correcting some of the gross misrepresentations it indiscreetly indulges in.

The present Tariff it asserts is inoperative upon wool, first because little or none of that description of wool which costs over seven cents a pound in the foreign market is imported. The incorrectness of this statement may be seen at once by referring to the Treasurer's reports for 1840 and 1841. It there appears that 394,748 pounds of wool costing over eight cents a pound, were imported in '40 and in '41, the year before the enactment of the present Tariff, not less than 506,640 pounds. The amount imported costing over seven cents is not reported; if it had been, the above sum of course would have been considerably larger. Since the present Tariff went into operation, this wool has been nearly excluded, and consequently, notwithstanding the assertion of the Patriot, the Tariff of '42 has proved highly beneficial to the wool-grower. But secondly the present Tariff is unproductive of benefit, because, to quote the Patriot, it admits "all wool costing abroad 7 cents and under with a duty of only 5 per cent. Now there is no doubt that, by means of machinery for picking and cleansing, a majority of this wool competes directly and ruinously with the wool-grower in Vermont." The omission in the first part of this statement, of the little word *coarse* before wool, is doubtless one of the Patriot's "slight variations"; but we can't help thinking it is of some little importance after all. Foreign wool cannot enjoy the benefits of the low duty, unless it has both a certain cheapness and an absolute coarseness. And it is the existence of this last indispensable requisite that makes the statement of the Patriot false, and affords to our wool perfect security against foreign competition. The fact that wool is cheap does not make it coarse; the fact that it is unwashed and unpicked, does not make it coarse. Neither does the fact that it is partially coarse entitle it to exemption from the high duty; for the act itself provides that in cases where several kinds of wool are included in one invoice, the whole shall be appraised at the value of the best.

The wool to come in with the 5 per cent. duty, must be actually, literally, and altogether coarse; and the Patriot may twaddle as much as it pleases about machinery for cleansing cheap foreign wool, yet what is to us, as long as it remains a *fixed* fact that the philosopher's stone will be discovered long before an apparatus will be invented whose magic powers shall transform the very nature itself of the staple, and make that fine wool which was coarse when it left the sheep's back. Fine wool, then, has nothing to fear from the encroachments of coarse. The question now arises, Have we wool of any other description that is exposed to foreign competition? What is the inherent probability of the fact? Foreign coarse wool in our market commands 10 or 12 cents a pound. We suppose it costs at least 25 cents a head to keep our common fine and mixed blooded sheep, and we do not know why it should not cost about as much to keep the coarse woolled animal. What is the conclusion? No man could keep sheep producing the coarse wool, that so much is said about, without suffering material loss every year; and John Randolph might easily be forgiven if he did go a hundred yards out of the way to kick such a sheep; and furthermore, we will take the responsibility of saying (if the

Patriot will be so kind as not to pervert the expression) if he kicked the farmer who was "stark mad" enough to own him, in our conception it would not be an unpardonable sin. However this may be, one thing is certain: if our farmers do raise this coarse wool, they are ashamed to send it to market. The last Boston Price Current shows that the very lowest grade of American wool the market deals in, commands 28 cents a pound, while the same authority discloses the fact that the very highest description of foreign wool burred cleaned and prepared in the best manner, brings only from 20 to 22 cents, and the average quality is worth only 10 or 12 cents a pound. It is extraordinary if the respective qualities of the wool do not differ, that there should be such a marked distinction in their prices. The fact is too plain for contradiction; the wool that is ordinarily raised differs in kind from the coarse imported article, and the two are not applied to the same purposes. Consequently our present Tariff, at this point at least, is impragable. The policy of introducing this coarse wool at this low duty is obvious enough. It is manufactured into colored satinettes, and other coarse domestic goods such as are worn by the poorer class of community. If this wool was excluded, and the comparatively high priced fine wool of our own country substituted, it would very materially enhance the price of this description of goods, and the poor would greatly suffer in consequence. The same would be the effect, if it was admitted, but with the exception of a high duty. Those would have to bear the burdens of government, who are the least able to do it. We hope the Editor of the Patriot, who habitually yearns with such compassion over the oppression of the poor, will take this matter into serious consideration.

One question to the Patriot, and we have done. You assert that "foreign wool conflicts directly and ruinously with the wool-grower in Vermont." We can't agree with you, but nevertheless will take you at your word. Your party last session proposed and came very near passing a tariff which gave upon the wool in question a duty of only 15 per cent. or about one cent a pound. This you will grant is no protection at all. Your party, therefore, is obnoxious to the same charge that you bring against ours. You have thus convicted yourself of insincerity in your statements, or of supporting a party whose policy operates "ruinously" upon the most valuable interests of Vermont. Have you not? A direct, unambiguous answer is requested. If you would prefer Mr. Walker's proposed revenue tariff, we will cheerfully accord you the privilege of answering the question in reference to that instead of McKay's bill. A reply, at all events however, we must have.

THE PATRIOT'S IDEA OF EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"The Watchman and Caledonian threaten all who shall make 'specific charges' against the financial officers of the State with prosecutions for libel." *Last Patriot.*

We will not undertake to answer for the Caledonian, but as for our single self, we never made or dreamed of making, the threat here imputed to us. The Editor of the Patriot appears to be as innocent of a proper conception of editorial responsibility as an unborn child. When we entreat him to be no longer guilty of the arrant cowardice of assailing the official character of others by proxy, but to make his charges upon his own individual responsibility, his frightened imagination immediately conjures up horrid images of a judge and a jury armed with all the terrors of the law; and he straightway whines most piteously about the sedition law of the elder Adams, and then very effectively throws himself upon the sympathies of a compassionate public. We are most happy to quiet the apprehensions that so much trouble the Editor in regard to this matter. Neither judge nor jury, if we can help it, shall ever touch a hair of the Editor's head. We would, however, take this opportunity to inform him, lest hereafter he may again misapprehend us, that an editor occupies a responsible station, and is supposed to have a character to maintain; that he ought to stand in some fear of a certain tribunal called public opinion; that this tribunal is very apt, when charges implicating the character of others are deliberately made without proof or even the least semblance of proof, to pronounce their author nothing more or less than a reckless calumniator. This is the kind of responsibility we spoke of, and we are sorry if the Editor has never before heard of its existence. If this is actually the case, such ignorance may excuse much in his editorial career that otherwise is entirely unpardonable; but we hope he will hereafter regulate his editorial conduct with a view to the newly discovered fact that he is accountable for that conduct at the bar of public opinion.

TAKING IT COOLLY.

Madame De Stael says of the celebrated French minister, Talleyrand, that he had so schooled his feelings by long discipline, that when he was kicked behind, not a movement of a single feature betrayed the fact to an observer. "The Editor of the Patriot is just about as impregnable. We presented him a resolution, passed at a Democratic State Convention in 1841, wherein it is asserted that industry ought to be left to take care of itself, and another resolution passed at the last State Convention, declaring that our tariff laws should cherish as far as possible all the great interests of the country, and asked him his opinion respecting their congruity of sentiment; and with the utmost composure he turned round and assures us the two resolutions are perfectly consistent, and inculcate the same doctrine. This is decidedly rich. We will again give the resolutions that our readers may the better relish the admirable coolness of the Patriot.

First Resolution. "Resolved, That the true principle of the federal government is to confine its action to objects specifically enumerated in the Constitution, leaving industry to regulate itself."

Second Resolution. "Resolved, That our Tariff laws should be so adjusted as to cherish, as far as possible, all the great interests of the country—commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts."

We will not insult the good sense of our readers by making unnecessary comments. We would just inquire of the Editor of the Patriot, however, if Agriculture is not one of the great interests of the country? It does not appear to be enumerated in the specifications above. Perhaps wool &c. require no protection. How is it? Why also was not an attempt made to harmonize the Texas resolutions which we cited in conjunction with these? Was such an undertaking, in your estimation, too preposterous?

Rev. O. W. Penbody was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Society in Burlington on the 14th instant. He was formerly associate editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and afterwards Professor in Louisiana College.

Albert E. Irving was killed by an explosion at the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, on Thursday last.

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS.

Vermont Central.—Mr. Felton, the chief engineer, is now upon the ground, and the parties will be arranged, as soon as possible, for the survey of the whole line, preparatory for the location of the road and the letting of contracts. We are happy to say that the stockholders are beginning to pay in the first assessment, in anticipation of the 1st of September, which was assigned as the day of payment. This is a good omen, foreshadowing a prompt performance of their duty on the part of the stockholders: nothing at this moment can go so far to ensure public confidence, at home and abroad, both in the success of the enterprise and the value of the stock itself, as the prompt payment of the first assessment. Aside from this, the payment of interest semi-annually, on the amount of stock paid in, (each stockholder has the privilege of paying in the whole or any part of his stock on the 1st of September), makes the earliest possible investment desirable. A six per cent. stock, payable semi-annually, with a certain prospect of bringing at least ten per cent. when the road is fully in operation, is not to be had every day; and we again advise our friends to hold on upon what they have got and get what they can. A word in reference to the surveys: all routes will unquestionably be surveyed, and various lines will be run, but it will not follow that every line run will be the true one. The design is to get the best route, and every line run will serve this design in one way or another: even a high mountain line, impassable by a railroad, will serve to prove the correctness of other lines. We make this remark to allay unnecessary anxiety which may arise in the course of the survey.

Ogdensburg Route.—The books were opened in Boston the present week; this project is in high favor there, and we anticipate a full subscription at an early day. On the line of the road the subscriptions have already been liberal, and the land generally has been freely released, including twenty acres for a depot in the village of Ogdensburg. This seems a large lot for depot buildings, yet we are told that a much larger is now counted upon there—sixty acres.

Passenger Route.—The managers of this route are in motion, and will soon be after stock. We believe their charter enables them to run in the valley of the Connecticut and connect either with the Central road, or the Haverhill, or any other touching Connecticut River; whether any thing definite to this point is, or will be at present decided upon, we have not learned.

Rutland Route.—This goes very hard in Boston; indeed, up to the middle of last week the committee had secured but a fraction of the amount required—hardly a beginning. We believe it impossible to get their stock in Boston, and regard it as fortunate for the subscribers in Vermont that they cannot succeed; fortunate, because we are convinced that a road over Mount Holly never can be profitable—not, however, for the want of sufficient business to be done in some way, but because of the difficulties in the route itself, and the facility for doing much of their business through other channels. With the example of the high graded Western road in view, and the obvious circumstances that the business of the west side of the mountains, and the country beyond, would be diverted both by the Central road and the navigable waters of the Lake and Champlain canal, the conviction above expressed is sincerely and strongly entertained. A conviction of the difficulties of this route is beginning to be felt by some of its friends, and we hear of some of them who are disposed to abandon the Mount Holly route and go for a line entirely on the west side of the mountains, through Bennington county, to Pittsfield, Mass. The so called new survey of Mr. Gilbert goes to confirm rather than lessen the difficulties of the Mount Holly route. From his report, as amended in a note published in the Boston Courier, and from the first survey of the Central road, amended by a new line over the summit, we make the following table:

RUTLAND ROUTE.				CENTRAL ROUTE.			
Miles.	Grades.	Total feet.	Grades.	Miles.	Grades.	Total feet.	Grades.
22.50	50	11250	100	22.50	50	11250	100
6	50	300	100	6	50	300	100
14	50	700	100	14	50	700	100
10	90 to 120	1800	100	10	90 to 120	1800	100
10	15 to 20	300	100	10	15 to 20	300	100
26.5	level to 6.5	1725	100	26.5	level to 6.5	1725	100
118.55		20400		118.55		20400	

Dividing the sum total of feet in grade by the distance, we find that the Rutland route has an average grade of 26.35 to every mile, and the Central 14.10 feet. Assuming that a re-survey of the Central route will show equal improvements with the Rutland, its average grade will not exceed 10 feet to the mile—showing that the average grade of the Rutland route is far more than double that of the Central. Of these grades, on each, probably half is ascending; but for the purpose of comparison only, this is immaterial. By this comparative statement it is obvious, not only that the difficulties of Mount Holly are very great, but also that the difference of the two roads in the cost of construction and of running, and in the facilities for doing business, is too wide to permit any one to think for a moment of placing the Rutland route in competition with the Central. The friends of the Rutland route are in overlooking or underrating the natural and unavoidable difficulties of their mountain pass, and are in placing themselves in the position of a rival or competitor with the Central. It was difficult enough to get stock for one route in Boston; the attempt to carry another road to the same point on Lake Champlain, we think must inevitably fail. Their chances for success with a different line would be altogether better; though we doubt whether any stock, except Ogdensburg, will be taken in Boston the present year.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernia reached Boston on the 17th in 11 days 23 hours from Liverpool. The news is unimportant. Cotton is slightly reduced in price. In the iron trade more is doing, but prices are still lower than three months since: rails from £9 10s to £10 per ton, being a reduction of about 25 per cent. from the top prices in the spring. Crops are reported to be below the average, both in England and on the continent.

The annexation of Texas has been severely commented upon by the British press, including the leading organ of the Government. The Government will grant £200,000 for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Quebec. In Syria affairs seem to be taking a more favorable turn, and it is hoped that peace will soon be arranged.

Brattle street stables, Boston, were burnt on Friday night last, and two firemen lost their lives. Several persons were dangerously wounded by the bursting of a gasometer in the Protestant Methodist Church, at Allegheny city, Pa., on the 12th instant.

Thief Caught. A few days since a horse was stolen in Williston; the thief was caught in Weatherfield, and on Monday brought through here bound for Chittenden Co. jail.

WHIG TOWN COMMITTEES—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Appointed pursuant to vote of County Convention.
The following list comes rather late, but as soon as it could be completed. The time is short—let action be prompt and energetic.
Barre.—Alpheus Tilden, Josiah Wood, Micah French, Walter Burnham.
Berlin.—Orrin Smith, Schuyler Phelps, Josiah Benjamin, Isaac T. Davis, Wm. M. Ellis.
Colton.—Elihu Smith, Ira A. Morse, Langdon G. Wheelock, Albert C. Dainell, Amasa H. Tucker.
Lyndon.—Theophilus Baber, Horace Newcomb.
Marblehead.—James Pitkin, Horace Pike, Augustine Pratt.
Middlebury.—Philander Holden, Ashley Blodgett, Stephen Herrick, C. Columbus Putnam, Samuel Warren, Joseph Arbutnot.
Montpelier.—Henry Nutt, Albert A. Cross, Zebina C. Camp, Lucius S. Mead, George Shepherd.
Morrisville.—Alpheus Noble, Samuel C. Smith, Gilson Hazeltine, E. M. Silsby, Samuel Andrus.
Northfield.—Heman Carpenter, Roswell Devey, Sherman Gold.
Plainfield.—Henry Washburn, Justus Kinney, Orono Hurlbut, Daren Whitteley, William Dana.
Roxbury.—Samuel Ruggles, Ambrose B. Hutchinson, West Orcutt, Samuel Edwards Jr., Stillman Ruggles.
Waitsfield.—Hiram Jones, E. Bibebe, Hiram Joylin, Luther Durant.
Warren.—Franklin A. Wright, Wm. B. Taylor, Lorenzo Nichols, H. D. Morgan, Gideon Goodspeed.
Woodbury.—Solomon Burdick Jr., Jacob S. Jackson, Hiram Putnam, Joseph Parker, Israel C. Jackson, Silas Connor.
Forester.—Martin C. Rice, William H. Cooper, Cyrus Brown, Allen L. Vail, Horatio Templeton.
Dunbury.—Ebenzer W. Cose, George W. Turner, and
Waterbury.—B. Franklin Goss, were appointed chairmen for their respective towns with power to appoint the other members of the committee.

FRAUD IN FOREIGN WOOL.

The fact that a large quantity of foreign wool was recently seized in Lowell, because entered at a price far below its real value, has been used by the Locofocos as an argument against the Tariff. A true statement of the case leaves the Locos in an awkward predicament. Who admitted this wool below its value? Who were the inspectors and appraisers, and why was not their duty faithfully performed? The fact is, that this wool came through the New York Custom House, through the hands of a collector, inspectors and appraisers—all Locofocos of the first water. It is worth remark, that while there were Whig Collectors in Boston and New York, there was nothing heard of such frauds upon the revenue, to the injury of our wool-growers—and the importations of foreign wool were vastly less than in preceding years. Locofocos have taken their places, the importations of foreign wool have increased, and for the first time since the Tariff of '42 was in force it is discovered that a large lot of wool has been fraudulently smuggled through the custom-house. We go for two things as essential to protection: a good Tariff, and good Tariff men to execute it faithfully.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

War has not yet been actually declared, but intelligence from Mexico to the 10th of July, leaves no reasonable doubt of a declaration.
The Washington Union of Thursday, in noticing the rumor of war, says:
"Such an event may, indeed, take place. Amid the unstable councils of Mexico, which are more or less subject to the influence of a turbulent and excited people, we scarcely know what to expect."
The Union has also the following paragraph:
"A private letter was received in this city, by the Southern mail from Texas, west of the Nueces, dated July 26th, and stating that the Mexicans were concentrating provisions and munitions of war at Matamoros as fast as possible, and also troops at Monterrey. The writers are engaged in the Mexican trade, and communicate at least weekly with Matamoros. They are not likely to be deceived in this matter, for their facilities for obtaining correct information are known to be equally as good as, if not better than, those of any other person in Texas; and their experience with the frontier Mexicans is such that they can hardly be deceived."

WAR NEWS.

We find the following in the New Orleans Bee of the 9th inst.

MEXICAN CONSULATE.
New Orleans, August 18, 1845.
By order of His Excellency the President of the Republic, I inform the Mexican citizens residing in the United States, that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail to-morrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schooner Relapago.

P. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.
The Light Artillery from Fort Hamilton, on Friday commenced putting their guns, &c. on board the ship Herman, bound for Texas. It is presumed the ship sailed yesterday.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th inst. says:—"The Mexican vessel Relapago refused yesterday to take the mail prepared to send to Mexico and the Sandwich Islands. We learn that the other papers in the city have been treated in the same way. We are at a loss to understand the proceeding. Can it be sickness? Or is it really an embargo or declaration of war, made known to the commander of the vessel by the Mexican Consul to the commander of the vessel, which prohibits him from the carriage of American mails? As straw shows which way the wind blows, perhaps here may be found a true index to our international relations."

The New Orleans Tropic says, the time of the departure of Santa Anna from Texas is wholly to his own discretion; and that the instructions to him were predicated, not upon a declaration of war, but upon the present unsettled relations between the two countries. We understand, too, that he leaves at this time in order to avoid the gales that usually occur in September.

Disastrous Steamboat Collision. On the 12th the steamers London and Kent came in contact on Lake Erie, below Point au Pelice, and the Kent was almost instantly sunk. Eight lives are known to have been lost, viz:

Rev. James E. Quay, Bedford, Michigan.
Mr. Clancy Osborne, Genesee, N. Y.
Mr. Seth Downing, Berlin, Conn.
Master Bruce Denison, Galena, W. T.
James Lowden, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
Two young ladies and a boy from near Ypsilanti, names not known.

All the officers and hands of the boat and 79 passengers, including 10 children, were saved.

In the list of saved we find the names of David Tuttle, Miss H. C. Rollins, and Miss R. J. Tuttle of Vermont. This last accident was occasioned by a mistake, the pilot of the London having turned out upon the wrong side.

The Sabbath Convention is in session as we go to press, and is well attended. Gov. Slade presides.

Caledonia County.—We anticipate a handsome contest in Caledonia, and regret that the proceedings of the Whig Convention have been crowded out.

Let not the Whigs of Orange county fall of making a handsome push for Senators. A full Whig vote will not come amiss.

The Boston ladies are holding *lemonade* parties. A large punch bowl of water is provided, which is sweetened by the young ladies all placing their lips to the brim. The old maids then look into it, and the lemonade is "done did."

BE READY!

It is short of two weeks to the election, and seldom if ever have the signs of preparation been fewer; but it is not too late to rally every man to the polls. Let no Whig fail to vote.

VOTES! VOTES!

Orders for votes will be answered at this office. Apply early and order enough.

WASHINGTON CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, another academic year of this institution commences on Thursday of next week. Never, during the entire existence of the school, has a year opened under more auspicious circumstances. The whole interior of the building has recently been completely remodeled, and we are confident that two more convenient or more pleasant school-rooms than our academy now contains are not to be found in any similar institution in the State. The want of a proper hall to the female department—a want which has been suffered to continue much too long—has at last been most happily supplied. No male teacher, however well qualified he may be in other respects, is fitted to be the sole preceptor of young ladies. He may make them learned, but can scarcely make them charming. He may enable them to do great things well, but will hardly succeed in bestowing that other equally desirable accomplishment, the ability to do little things gracefully. The female mind he may discipline and strengthen, but to develop it in all its exquisite proportions, and clothe it with all the radiant beauty Heaven intended it to possess, is a task far transcending his powers; it requires a truer eye, and a nicer hand than nature ever vouchsafes the sterner sex. No institution like ours, designed for both sexes, should be a day without a preceptress, by whom both solidity and elegance of education may be imparted; and we are glad that the Trustees of our School have at last seen the necessity of remedying this marked imperfection.

Nothing now is wanting to make our Academy most eminently successful. Mr. Colburn, whose past services have universally given unalloyed satisfaction, will still remain, and, gathering wisdom with continued experience, will exert his utmost energies to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of those under his charge. His associate is a young lady of uncommon excellence as a scholar, and unquestionable abilities as a teacher. She has formerly been engaged in other institutions, and has uniformly won golden opinions wherever she was known. Public confidence in such teachers as our Academy now possesses will not,—can not be misplaced. The school has been remarkably prosperous for the past year, and deserves to be doubly so for the year to come.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Dartmouth College.—On the 31st ult. Fifty-nine young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A large Freshman class is expected to enter.

Middlebury College.—On the 24th ult. A class of thirteen graduated. Rev. James Meacham, present Congregational pastor in New Haven of this State, was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

University of Vermont.—On the 5th of August. The graduating class consisted of twenty-four. We understand there is a prospect of an uncommonly large Freshman class. Rev. W. G. T. Shedd of Brandon has been elected Professor of Rhetoric and Belle Lettres, and has accepted. He graduated at Dartmouth six years since. He is a young man of uncommon promise, and will greatly adorn his station. Few if any institutions in the country now present greater inducements to a young man desirous of obtaining a finished education than our State University.

"The negotiation with Texas has been a sad tissue of diplomatic blundering. The object in view might have been more satisfactorily accomplished had counsels less violent, less rude, less one-sided, less eager in precipitation from motives widely foreign to the national question, presided over the earlier stages of the affair. We have laid ourselves out to a great deal of denunciation hard to repel and impossible to silence; and all history will carry it down as a certain fact, that Mexico would have declared war against us, and would have waged it seriously, if she had not been provoked by that very weakness which should have constituted her best defence."

Democratic Review for August.
"We think we can safely say, Annexation is consummated peacefully, gloriously consummated—success to it."—*Bennington Gazette.*

There is a sad discord between the big organ of the party in New York and the little penny trumpet up here in Vermont. They must be made to chord better if possible.

"The 'city editor' is at home; he has glanced at the reply of the Patriot two weeks since, both in reference to Boston hotels and railroads, and is satisfied to see the editor of that paper 'come out at the little end of the horn.' A rejoinder is unnecessary."

We clip the following striking paragraph from a communication in the New-York Tribune. We pity the man who can read it, without his breast thrilling with a sympathetic response to the sterling sentiment it contains.

"There is not on earth a more noble and sublime spectacle than a virtuous woman, alone and unfriended in the cold world, struggling bravely against the frowns of fortune and the temptations of a society run mad with riot and licentiousness, and maintaining herself pure, uncorrupted, and above reproach—perhaps, too, feeding the hungry mouths of her fatherless children—by the labor of her own hands; and the wreath which will rob her of one single penny of a subsistence thus acquired, deserves to be secured with acrobatics. Proud and happy are we, at all times and in all circumstances, to stand up as the champion and defender of such uncomplaining, unpretending virtue and beauty—for virtue is beautiful, and all the charms that ever flashed intoxication to the senses from woman's face and form are hollow and hideous mockeries, if virtue commend them not to the heart and soul of the beholder."

For the Watchman and Journal.
"Resolved, That we believe in temperance in all things, and have full confidence in the capacity of man to govern both his appetites and his passions."

The above resolution was passed at the Windsor County Democratic Convention, held at Woodstock, July 18th, 1845.

The adoption of such a resolution, at a political convention, necessarily leads to the conclusion that some course is intended to be applied to existing laws. No one can read the resolution, without coming to the conclusion that, in the opinion of the convention adopting it, the Legislature of Vermont has, somehow or other, injudiciously and improperly been engaged in curtailing the rights and privileges of our citizens. Unless we are warranted in any reason for the adoption of the resolution, it was a political convention that adopted it; of course it must not be intended to have a political application. It would be nonsense, certainly, to suppose that the Democrats of Windsor county intended to urge upon the community the virtue of moderation, or to urge the doctrine of man's natural capacity for virtue and self-control, in opposition to the theological doctrine of man's native, inherent depravity. The passage of such a resolution, and for such an

object, would be most sadly out of place. We suppose that no question will be made by any one of the fact that the convention intended to censure our Legislature for an injudicious attempt, as they view the matter, to govern the appetites and passions of mankind. Indeed, in the resolution following, they inform us that "Democracy teaches that men should be left, as far as possible, in the possession and enjoyment of their inalienable rights, without the interference of Legislatures," &c.

The inquiry now becomes important, in what manner has our Legislature attempted to govern and regulate the appetites and passions of the people? They have done nothing, that we know of, that has not been done by every legislative body in the civilized world. They have declared that such and such acts, defining them, are crimes or misdemeanors, and they have provided the mode of conviction and of punishment. Our criminal code may be too severe, or it may be too lax; our Legislature may possibly have omitted to provide for the punishment of certain obvious offenses, or they may have been too severe in the punishment of others. But it is certainly a strange doctrine that "Democracy" teaches, when she avows that our Legislature has no right to punish man for his neglect to confine his appetites and passions within the bounds of reason.

The convention aver that they have full confidence in the capacity of man to govern both his appetites and his passions. The inference, we suppose, is that as man can govern himself, it is wrong by legislation to attempt to restrain him. The inference has a strong desire to perpetuate the crime of adultery with his neighbor's wife, and is so fatal, as he regards the matter, to succeed in his endeavor. His neighbor, snarling under a sense of the injury he has received, in his turn, in a fit of passion, destroys the life of the adulterer. According to the Democracy of our Windsor county Democrats, it would be a most heaven-daring offense for our Legislature to enact any law providing for the punishment of adultery and murder. Both of these men can regulate or govern their appetites or passions, and if they do not, why, it is extremely anti-democratic to restrain them.

The spirit which dictated the above resolution is the spirit of disorganization and anarchy. They who voted in favor of its adoption, if they meant—as without doubt they did—to apply to any law at present existing on our statute-book, or to any part of our criminal code, and if they have any desire to maintain the virtue of consistency, must at once proceed to advocate the unconditional repeal of all laws which provide for the punishment of crime. There is, there can be no other alternative. If in a single instance, man transgresses the moral law, because he has failed to govern his appetites and passions, he does so in every instance, and if he is anti-democratic to punish him for any transgression of that kind, it must be equally so to punish him at any time.

We are told by the convention that the Legislature have no right to interfere in controlling the pursuits of men, in dictating their opinions, or establishing for them either a system of religion or a code of morals. On general principles, we should certainly have no inclination to quarrel with the above proposition. But how do the convention intend that this proposition shall be applied? If a man's occupation or pursuit should happen to be drunkenness, may we not send him to the penitentiary? If a man, indicted for adultery, should plead in bar that he was a disciple of Bolingbroke and Hume, and that he agreed with them in opinion, that "adultery was no violation of the law of nature," must he therefore be acquitted? If a man who was worse than an infidel, neglecting to provide for his household, should urge, in extenuation of his offense, that it was a part of his religion to get drunk on St. Patrick's Day, have we any right to punish him? Governments are established among men to protect them in the enjoyment of their natural rights. Does the law of nature require that a man's occupation or pursuit should happen to be drunkenness, stealing, may we not send him to the penitentiary? If a man, indicted for adultery, should plead in bar that he was a disciple of Bolingbroke and Hume, and that he agreed with them in opinion, that "adultery was no violation of the law of nature," must he therefore be acquitted? If a man who was worse than an infidel, neglecting to provide for his household, should urge, in extenuation of his offense, that it was a part of his religion to get drunk on St. Patrick's Day, have we any right to punish him? Governments are established among men to protect them in the enjoyment of their natural rights. Does the law of nature require that a man's occupation or pursuit should happen to be drunkenness, stealing, may we not send him to the penitentiary? If a man, indicted for adultery, should plead in bar that he was a disciple of Bolingbroke and Hume, and that he agreed with them in opinion, that "adultery was no violation of the law of nature," must he therefore be acquitted? If a man who was worse than an infidel, neglecting to provide for his household, should urge, in extenuation of his offense, that it was a part of his religion to get drunk on St. Patrick's Day, have we any right to